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ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

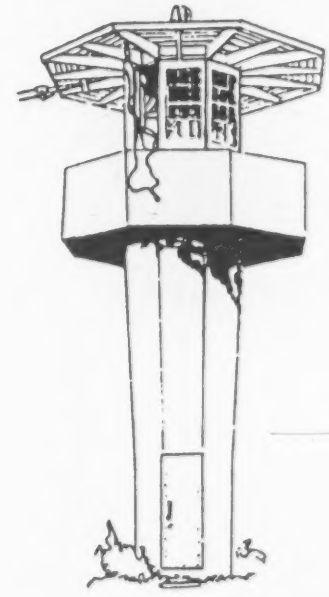
ANNUAL REPORT 1987

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

DEPARTMENT of CORRECTIONS

FISCAL YEAR 1987



Nace Fresco, Ed.

STATE OF ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130

GUY HUNT
GOVERNOR

MORRIS L. THIGPEN
COMMISSIONER

The Honorable Guy L. Hunt
Governor
State of Alabama
State Capitol
Montgomery, Alabama 36130

Dear Governor Hunt:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I submit to you the Annual Report of the Department of Corrections for fiscal year 1987.

My first year in office has been one filled with challenge and growing appreciation for an excellent and extremely supportive and capable staff. Our combined efforts have been and continue to be focussed on the management of a rapidly increasing inmate population without making exhaustive demands on the resources of the State of Alabama. Much progress has been made, and with the continued support of your office, the State Legislature, and the many dedicated professionals of the criminal justice system of Alabama, I am sure we will provide for the public safety all that is expected of us.

I join with the staff of the Department of Corrections in expressing our gratitude for your support.

Sincerely,

Morris L. Thigpen

Morris L. Thigpen
Commissioner

Alabama Department of Corrections

INSTITUTIONS AND FACILITIES

Institutions

State Cattle Ranch
Route 3, Box 236
Greensboro, Alabama 36744
624-3383

Hamilton Aged & Infirm Center
P.O. Box 100
Hamilton, Alabama 35570
921-7453

Limestone Correctional Facility
P.O. Box 66
Capshaw, Alabama 35742
233-4600

St. Clair Correctional Facility
1000 St. Clair Road
Springville, Alabama 35146
467-6111

W. Jefferson Correctional Facility
100 Warrior Lane
Bessemer, Alabama 35023
436-3681

Draper Correctional Center
P.O. Box 1107
Elmore, Alabama 36025
567-2221

Elmore Correctional Facility
P.O. Box 8
Elmore, Alabama 36025
567-2221

Frank Lee Youth Center
P.O. Box 300
Deatsville, Alabama 36022
258-5591

Kilby Correctional Facility
P.O. Box 125
Mt. Meigs, Alabama 36057
271-2300

Staton Correctional Facility
P.O. Box 56
Elmore, Alabama 36025
567-2221

Julia Tutwiler Prison for Women
Route 1, Box 33
Wetumpka, Alabama 36092
56704369

Escambia Correctional Facility
Fountain 40
Atmore, Alabama 36503
368-8122

Fountain Correctional Center
Fountain 38
Atmore, Alabama 36503
368-8122

Holman Prison
Holman 37
Atmore, Alabama 36503
368-8122

Red Eagle Honor Farm
Route 3, Box 79
Montgomery, Alabama 36110
261-2510

Bullock County Correctional Fac.
Highway 82 East
Union Springs, Alabama 36089
738-5625

Community Based Facilities

Birmingham CBF
1216 25th Street North
Birmingham, Alabama 35234
252-2994

Decatur CBF
P.O. Box 5279
Decatur, Alabama 35601
350-0876

East Thomas CBF
924 Bankhead Highway West
Birmingham, Alabama 35204
328-4177

Alex City CBF
P.O. Drawer 160
Alex City, Alabama 35010
234-7533

Camden CBF
P.O. Drawer 1
Camden, Alabama 36726
682-4287

Montgomery CBF
P.O. Box 75
Mt. Meigs, Alabama 36057
271-2300

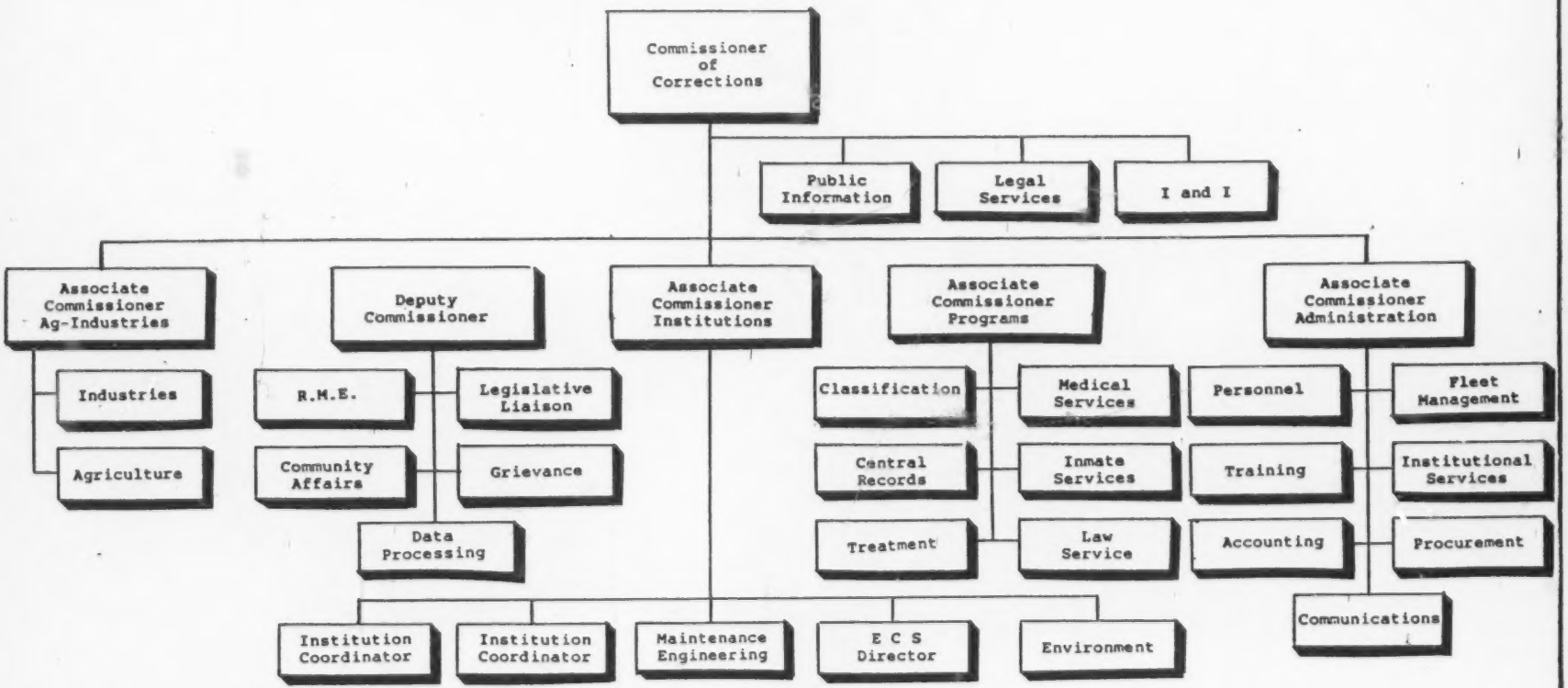
Atmore CBF
Atmore Pre-Release Center
P.O. Box 537
Buxford, Alalbama 36543
368-9115

Brookley CBF
MAIC building 152
Mobile, Alabama 36615
433-1290

Elba CBF
P.O. Drawer 427
Elba, Alabama 36323
897-5738

Mobile CBF
2423 N. Beltline Highway
Prichard, Alabama 36610
452 0098

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



State of Alabama
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
101 South Union Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130
(205) 834-1227

Morris L. Thigpen, Commissioner

Public Information	John Hale	834-1227
Legal Services	Harry Lyles	834-1227
Investigations & Inspections	Rod Manning	272-7907
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER Wilby Wallace		834-1227
Research, Monitoring & Evaluation	Tom Gilkeson	261-2501
Legislative Liaison	(vacant)	261-2501
Data Processing Unit	Sandy Shoupe	361-7925
Community Affairs	Linda Lucas	261-2911
Grievance Officer	Melissa Seal	261-2501
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER (Institutions) Ron Sutton		834-1227
Institution Coordinator	Eddie Nagel	436-3681
Institution Coordinator	Roy Hightower	261-2918
Maintenance Engineering Director	(vacant)	261-2911
ECS Director	Jim Morrison	261-2918
Environmentalist	Sidney Rodgers	261-2911
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER (Administration) Paul Herring		261-2501
Personnel	Bob Lloyd	261-2501
Procurement	Jimmy Rhodes	261-2501
Accounting	Gernee Till	834-1227
Institutional Services	Chuck Conners	567-2221
Fleet Management	Curtis Hayes	567-2221
Communications	Bill Haynes	567-2221
Training	Charles Wood	261-2660
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER (Program Services) Tom Allen)		261-2501
Central Records	Betty Taylor	261-2963
Classification	Dr. Marian Shinbaum	261-2967
Treatment	Dr. Merle Friesen	261-2962
Medical Services	Jeff Burkett	271-2300
Inmate Services	Gary Mullins	261-2501
Law Service Coordinator	Beverly Watts-Townsend	261-2501
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER (Agri-Industries) Tommy Herring		261-4025
Agriculture	Bob Bright	261-4025
Industries	Gene Giles	261-4025

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

The fiscal year October 1, 1986, through September 30, 1987, was a year of increased growth and expansion for the Alabama Department of Corrections (DOC). The inmate population increased by 8.82% for a total of 12,483. At the same time, the female inmate population increased by 13.2% for a total of 687.

Contending with this burgeoning population has been a towering challenge for the DOC administration and its newly-appointed Commissioner, Morris L. Thigpen.

Beginning with an in-house capacity of 10,181 beds already filled to 98% of capacity, the department was confronted with a rate of growth which unexpectedly reversed the downward trend followed since 1984. Where the rate of increase has steadily dropped from 6.5% in 1984, to 6.2% in 1985, and to 4.8% in 1986, the rate of increase suddenly jumped to 8.8% in Fiscal Year 1987.

Phone
Phone
WELCOME TO ALABAMA. YOUR ASSIGNMENT: RELIEVE OVER-CROWDING, PAY FOR TWO NEW PRISONS AND STAFF THE ONE IN BULLOCK COUNTY. IF YOU DECIDE TO ACCEPT, YOUR BUDGET WILL BE $1.5 I
-CLICK-
Reprint from The Montgomery Advertiser.

Compounding the problem was the fact that a recently completed, 600-bed medium security correctional facility in Bullock County stood idle because of a lack of funds to operate the facility. Although completed in December 1986, it was not until April of 1987 that the DOC was able to activate 400 of the 611 beds in the facility, and not until August that the remaining 211 beds were brought on line, and the facility became fully operational.

Two other facilities in the advanced-planning stage and the proposed expansion of the Limestone facility came under critical scrutiny for a variety of reasons. Responsible authorities in the field of criminal justice began to question the state's ability to provide secure housing for an inmate population predicted to increase beyond manageable proportions. A habitual offender act enacted in 1980 was found to be working all too well in incapacitating career criminals. It was becoming apparent late in the fiscal year that sentencing reform, alternatives to incarceration and other initiatives were becoming absolutely necessary to reduce the inmate prison population.

To maintain the gains achieved by the Prison Implementation Committee, Alabama Supreme Court Chief Justice C.C. Torbert appointed a 13-member committee to ensure the maintenance of an Alabama prison system which met constitutional standards. The Committee, unique in its criminal justice-wide composition, was charged with studying all functions of the corrections processes and to make recommendations for preventing overcrowding.

T H E S T A F F

The staff of the Department increased during Fiscal Year 1987 from 2,714 to 2,821, an increase of less than four percent -- consistent with the FY '86 increase of less than three percent and considerably less than the FY '85 increase of 11.7%. By reducing the support staff and filling only new security staff positions, the security staff increased by 122 and support staff decreased by fifteen.

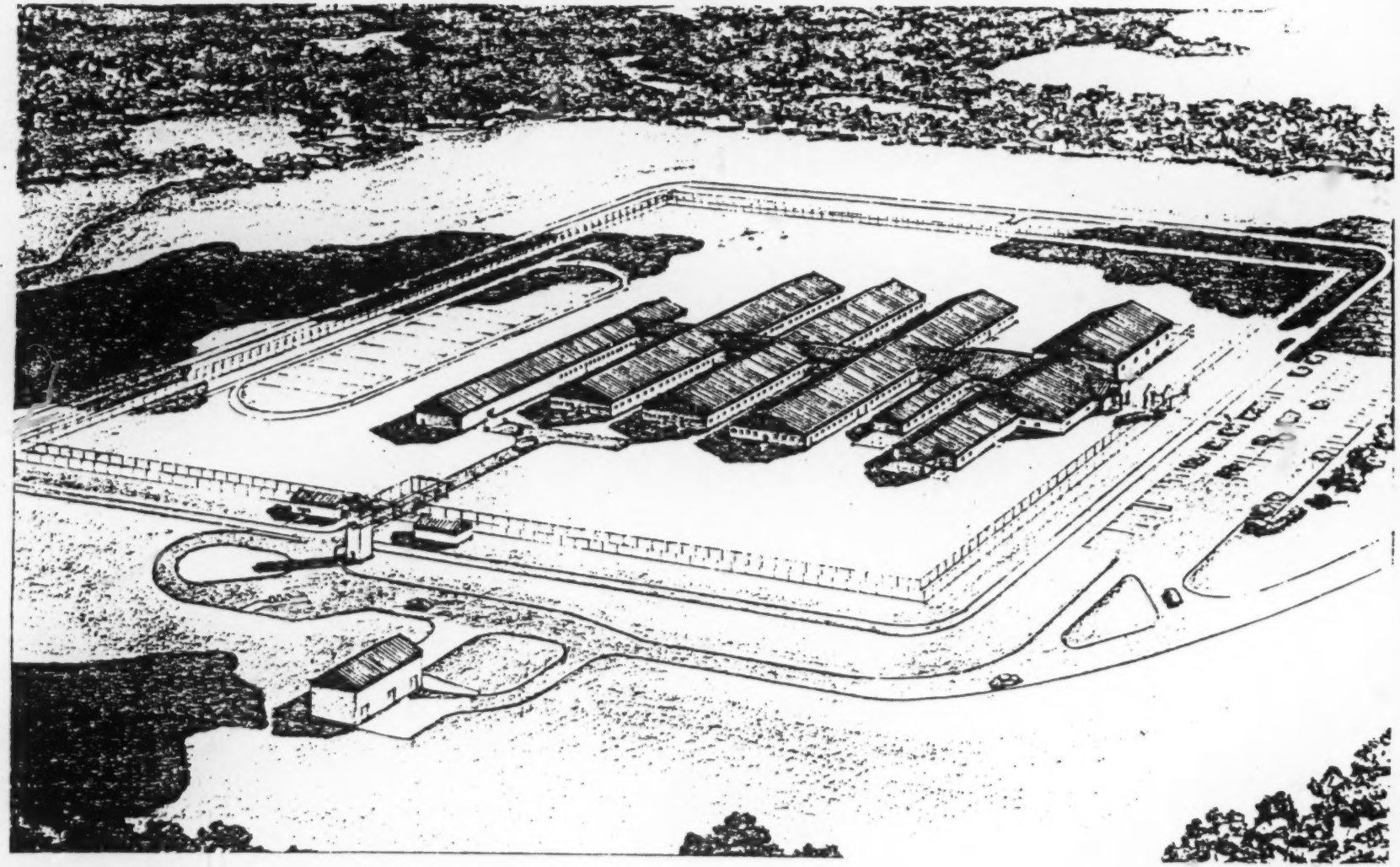
Classification	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
Asst Dog Handler	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Dog Handler	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
C.O. Trainee	62	68	2	16	29	0	177
C.O. I	735	631	44	72	135	0	1,617
C.O. II	97	31	0	14	14	0	156
C.O.S. I	60	18	0	5	3	0	98
C.O.S. II	22	10	1	1	4	0	38
Total	987	758	47	108	185	0	2,085

With a correctional staff of 2,085 and an inmate population of 12,483, the officer-to-inmate ratio at the end of the year was 1:5.9, down only slightly from the FY'86 ratio of 1:5.8 and the FY '85 ratio of 1:5.7.

In calculating the Department's personnel turnover rate, we continue to use the formula recommended by the U.S. Department of Labor:

$$\frac{\text{number of separations}}{\text{employees at midmonth}} \times 100$$

Based on the average monthly turnover rate, the annual turnover rate for the Department was 11.4% for correctional officers and 9.7% for the total staff.



BULLOCK COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
UNION SPRINGS, ALABAMA

SLONOHEIM & MIXON, INC.
WATSON WATSON RUTLAND ARCHITECTS, INC.
ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

THE BULLOCK COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Data Summary

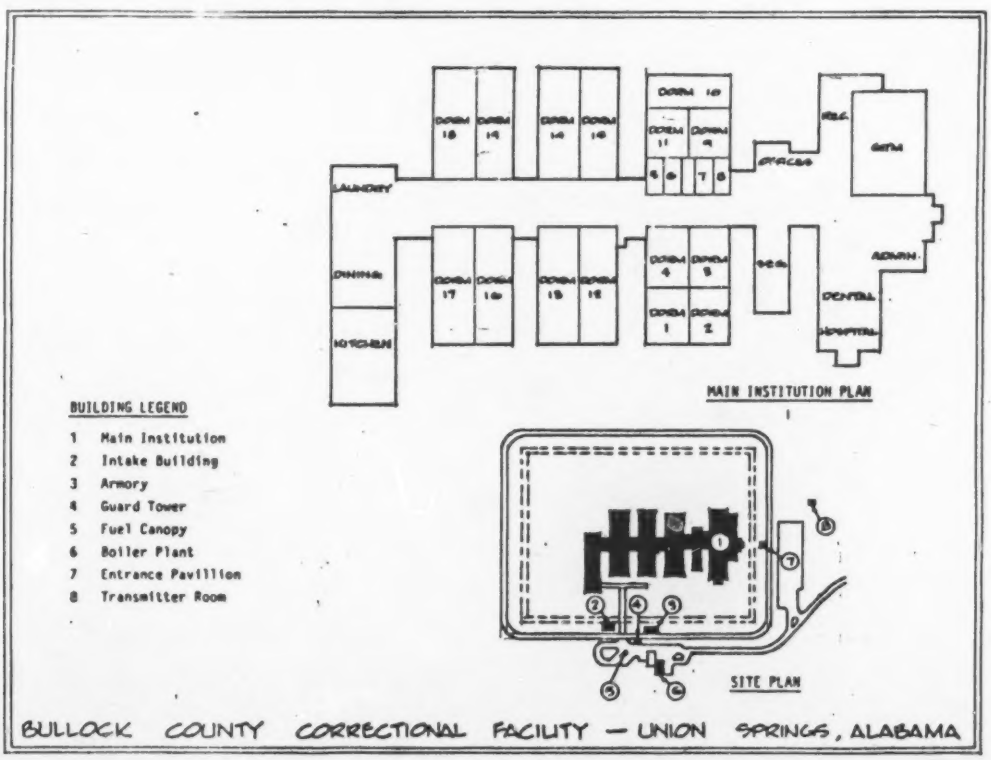
Land:	Approximately one hundred acres located in Bullock County and purchased in 1978 for $112,289.
Cost:	$11,216,005 in construction costs.
Architects:	Blondheim & Mixon, Inc., with Watson, Watson & Rutland, Inc., as associate architects
Contractor:	The Dyson Company, Pensacola, Fla.

Opened in April 1987 to 400 general population inmates, the Bullock County Correctional Facility is a medium security facility housing 611 minimum and medium custody inmates. In addition to the 400 inmates in general population, space is provided for 191 inmates in the mental health dormitories and for twenty inmates in the mental health or isolation cells. The 211 spaces of the mental health unit were activated in August 1987.

A trend-setting mental health treatment program is provided for inmates requiring intermediate mental health care. The program would be extended to inmates suffering from depression and other mood disturbances, substance abuse, or other mental illnesses determined to be in remission. Intervention activities will include recreational therapy, pet therapy, therapeutic gardening, relaxation therapy, stress management and individual and group therapy. A unique aspect of the program is the degree to which the security staff is utilized in the treatment program. Correctional officers conduct classes

in Personal Development and Substance Abuse. A correctional officer is the Therapeutic Recreation Director and a recreational program which meets the individual needs of the Mental Health inmates has been developed. All of the correctional officers working in the Mental Health Unit have received additional training in the care and treatment of mental health patients. These officers act in the dual roles of correctional officer and mental health aide.

A wood chip boiler will be used at this facility rather than the conventional natural gas boiler system. Savings of $100,000 to $120,000 are expected annually. The facility is designed to realize full advantage of the efficiencies of steam for heating and cooking. Additional savings are expected to result from the increased longevity expected (four-fold) over conventional gas-fired equipment.



BULLOCK COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY — UNION SPRINGS, ALABAMA

Y E A R - E N D C A P A C I T I E S

In the year just ended, the Department was faced with the unusual problem of having sufficient space to accommodate an unexpectedly large increase in the inmate population while lacking the staff to activate completed facilities. Only by aggregating a number of temporary expedients and manipulation of all its resources was the Department able to provide the staffing necessary to activate (even in increments) the newly completed Bullock County Correctional Facility without having to bring on additional security staff.

Facility Type	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Institutions	6677	7919	8631	8979	9548
Community Based	959	1055	1132	1200	1205
S.I.R.	509	783	891	741	618

The following increases and changes in capacity were achieved during Fiscal Year 1987:

October 1986. The Staton Annex Correctional Facility was renamed Elmore County Correctional Facility. Fountain, Kilby, and Limestone Correctional Facilities increased their capacities by 40, 91, and 48, respectively. Decatur Work Release Center increased its capacity by fourteen.

January 1987. Limestone Correctional Facility increased its capacity by 36.

February 1987. Hamilton Work Release Center increased its capacity by five.

March 1987. Elmore County Correctional Facility was redesignated a minimum security level facility.

April 1987. Four hundred of the 611 beds at the newly constructed Bullock County Facility were activated. St. Clair Correctional Facility reduced its capacity by 26.

May 1987. St. Clair Correctional Facility reduced its capacity by 22.

July 1987. An additional "Death Row" capacity of 24 was established at West Jefferson Correctional Facility and its population capacity was reduced by an equal number.

August 1987. The remaining 211 spaced available at Bullock County Correctional Facility were activated.

September 1987. Tutwiler Prison for Women reduced its capacity by 27.

WHO IS DOING TIME

Most prisoners are less than 35 years of age.

Just under 22% of the inmates in Alabama's prison system are under 25 years of age. In contrast, 31% are over 35 years of age. The remaining 47% are between the ages of 25 and 34. According to current figures, most (67%) criminal offenders in the U.S. are between the ages of 15 and 29. Alabama differs with the national figure having less than 47% in that age group.

Women represent a small portion of Alabama's prison population.

With female inmates representing only 5.5% (687) of the 12,483 held in the Alabama correctional system, the male to female ratio is 17:1. Women inmates make up 5% of all inmates confined in correctional facilities throughout the nation.

Blacks in the prison population.

Although they represent 26% of Alabama's population, non-whites comprise 60% of the total prison population. In 1987, 55% of the 5,000 offenders sent to Alabama prisons were black.

In 1987, 41% of the offenders in confinement were from the three most populous counties.

Alabama's inmate population reached 12,483 by the end of FY 1987. The counties that represent Alabama's major urban areas--Jefferson, Mobile, and Montgomery--accounted for 41% of these inmates. Jefferson County's 2,346 represent 19% of the total, Mobile 14%, and Montgomery 8%. By contrast, Cleburne County was represented by 22 inmates--less than two-tenths of one percent of the inmate population.

What types of offenses have prisoners committed?

Offenses for which men and women are confined differ substantially. Males tend to commit crimes of aggression, while females traditionally commit crimes that are less aggressive. In Alabama, 57% of the males in prison are serving sentences for robbery (15.6%), burglary (15.1%), homicide (13.3%) and theft (12.6%).

The female offenders are confined for quite different offenses. More women (33%) go to prison for theft than any other offense. Women sentenced for homicide and fraud/forgery make up 18.6% and 12.8% of the female population, respectively.

HOW THE POPULATION IS HOUSED

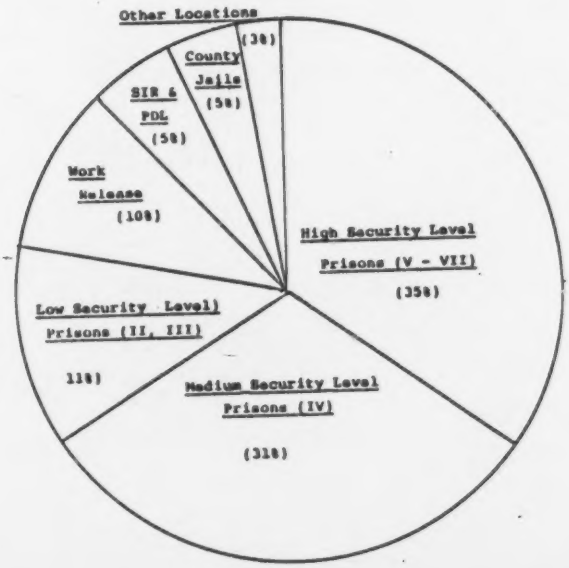
Based on the effectiveness of the perimeter security and the internal security measures in place, the sixteen so-called major institutions of the Department of Corrections are rated for security from Level II through Level VII (most secure). Table I is a tabulation of institutions and their respective security levels.

Table I. Security Levels.

Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	Level V	Level VI	Level VII
Work Release Centers	East Thomas Minimum Camp Cattle Ranch Frank Lee Youth Center Red Eagle Escambia Atmore PreRel.	Elmore Hamilton A&I Kilby CF	Limestone Draper Staton Fountain Bullock	Kilby RCC Tutwiler	Holman St. Clair	W. Jefferson

The pie chart below (Figure I) illustrates how and where Alabama's prison population is housed.

Figure 1. Population Distribution by Security Level.



It should be noted that the 35% of the population housed in high security level facilities (levels V through VII) does not consist exclusively of inmates classified in maximum custody; these prisons properly house inmates in all custody levels with the exception of those in the classification of community custody. Lower custody level inmates are required in high security level prisons for housekeeping and maintenance duties which maximum custody inmates cannot perform because of the restrictions placed on their movements.

Although Figure I indicates that 5% of the population, about 620, is housed in county jails, the figure varies widely and is affected to a considerable extent by waivers (about 12%), outgates (about 18%), and court orders (about 7%). The remainder are considered to be "on-the-way", and are moved into state institutions as rapidly as possible.

"Waivers" are executed by inmates in county jails when they have waived their right to be housed in a state institution and are requested and accepted by the respective Sheriff and County Commissioners to be housed in the county's jail. "Outgates" are those inmates who are scheduled to appear as party or witness in a court in the county in which they are being held. "Court Orders" are those inmates who have been ordered by the court for various reasons to remain in the county jail rather than being transferred to a state institution.

Beginning in fiscal year 1988, Alabama inmates will not only be classified in the Reception Center as to custody level but will also receive a risk assessment rating. This

rating, together with the custody level rating, will determine the particular security level of the institution in which an inmate will be housed. The aim is primarily to ensure the public safety while at the same time imposing on the inmate the least restrictive (and least costly) conditions of confinement.

UNIFORM ACCESS TO COURTS PROGRAM

Along with the other forty-nine states, the Alabama Department of Corrections (DOC) is bound by Bounds v. Smith, the Supreme Court decision which held that "the fundamental constitutional right of access to the courts requires prison authorities to assist inmates in the preparation and filing of meaningful legal papers by providing prisoners with adequate law libraries or adequate assistance from persons trained in the law." However, in deference to financial constraints, prison officials were allowed to develop and implement adequate plans to provide meaningful legal resources to inmates, including law libraries and other supportive legal assistance.

Consequently, DOC's Uniform Inmates' Access to Courts Program was developed for the purpose of assisting inmates in gaining reasonable access to the courts. The program includes, among other things, the operation and maintenance of law library units, access to so-called jailhouse lawyers and inmate law clerks, typewriters, notary services, training in law librarianship, legal research and writing, and the free distribution of weekly legal kits containing two postage stamps, envelopes, writing implements and white bond paper.

Presently, there are seventeen law library units in the Alabama prison system. Ten are designated as major law library collections and seven are minor law library collections. The estimated costs for establishing and maintaining a major collection is $40,000 and $6,000, respectively, and for a minor collection $16,000 and 3,500.

Pursuant to a recent federal court order, Nichols, et al. v. Smith, et al., Civil Action No. 86-V-461, DOC's Access to the Courts Program was modified and significantly qualified to include the following: additional federal materials beyond the Bounds prescribed book list; a plan for implementing a continuing legal education program for the inmate law clerks; qualifications of law instructors for the inmate law clerks; a recommended curriculum for inmate law clerks consisting of substantive law courses comparable to Paralegal Studies Program; job descriptions for the law library staff that clearly defines their duties and responsibilities; the assignment of full-time law library supervisors who must devote at least ninety percent of their time to the supervision of inmate legal aides and the maintenance and upkeep of the law library; and that the law library supervisors must receive paralegal training and take a written proficiency test once a year. A more extensive outline of the Nichols court order regarding inmate law services and other features of DOC's legal access program will be soon delineated in the Administrative Regulations of the Department.

Cost-savings plans are being considered to reduce the financial impact of the Nichols order. One plan involves replacing the correctional officers, who serve dual roles as law library supervisors and security officers/recreational directors, with "free world" librarians and library assistants or technicians. Another plan involves the procurement of federal grants to establish an inmate paralegal studies program, wherein the inmate law clerks and other selected inmates could be certified as paralegals. Also, by offering combination classes, the law library supervisors could be assured the mandatory paralegal training in accordance with the Nichols

Order. To its credit, by establishing the full-time merit position of Access to Courts (ATC) Specialist, DOC is now eligible to qualify for a Paralegal Studies grant from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC).

The timely recognition and action by DOC to establish a full-time ATC Specialist's position is of great importance. The establishment of this position has already saved the State hundreds of thousands of dollars in the Nichols lawsuit and other legal access cases. This evidence placed DOC in a favorable bargaining position and eliminated the need for a court-appointed special master to oversee the legal access program.

DOC has benefitted from the costly lessons of its sister states. A survey conducted by the Texas Department of Corrections revealed that at least thirty-five states are judicially mandated to provide legal access programs. And these states' programs are supervised by court-appointed special masters.

In October 1986, DOC hosted what is believed to be the first Access to Courts Managers' Seminar. The seminar was designed to acquire a better understanding of court-ordered legal access programs. Invitations were sent to states whose court-ordered programs substantially affected the decisional law governing legal access issues and served as persuasive authority in other states. Consequently, representatives from the Florida, Georgia, North Carolina (where the Bounds decision originated), Texas and New York Departments of Corrections actively participated in the three-day seminar. DOC officials were enlightened as to the ramifications for failing to provide an inmates' legal access program.

Equal access to legal materials and uniformity in legal-related services throughout the Alabama prison system are the major objectives of this new program. Other significant objectives include the targeting of life without parole and long sentence inmates as law clerks, as well as identifying short sentence inmates for the future paralegal studies program. It is believed that by establishing a preference for the long-term inmates would improve morale and provide continuity in the inmate law clerk training program. Also, it is anticipated that by expanding the educational program to include paralegal studies for short-term inmates, this would provide an additional career choice upon release from prison.

The facilitator of this new program, the ATC Specialist/Law Services Coordinator, has attempted to steer the legal access program in the right direction to achieve total compliance with the law. The ATC Specialist, who works directly under the Associate Commissioner for Program Services, actively administers the legal access program statewide, conducts inspections regarding compliance with court mandates, provides specialized legal training to the unit law library supervisors and inmate law clerks, and serves as the law library purchasing agent.

The ATC Specialist is optimistic that the new program will be well received by the prison population and substantially reduce the number of frivolous lawsuits filed each year. In addition, it is hoped that the judiciary will similarly embrace this new program.

L I F E W I T H O U T P A R O L E

In recent years, and especially since enactment of the Habitual Offender Act of 1980, the sentence of life without parole has come to be used by the courts with growing frequency. The Habitual Offender Act provides in section 5-9, Title 13A of the Alabama Code:

> (c) In all cases when it is shown that a criminal defendant has been previously convicted of any three felonies and after such conviction has committed another felony, he must be punished as follows:
>
> * * * * *
>
> (3) On conviction of a Class A felony, he must be punished by imprisonment for life without parole." (emphasis supplied)

With the steadily increasing number of inmates sentenced to life without parole and with an anticipated length of stay of over forty years for each such inmate, a major concern has been the management of these very long-term inmates. With no possibility of parole and with no opportunity to earn good time, there is very little incentive for an LWOP inmate to conform either to institutional rules of conduct or to societal behavioral proscriptions. In addition, the rehabilitative effects desired from such treatment programs as basic education or vocational education could be expected to diminish or to disappear completely.

LWOP inmates are never classified in lower than medium custody and are always housed in maximum security level institutions except in those rare instances as when specific medical

care is required but not available where the inmate is normally housed. Because their return to the free world is unlikely, few rehabilitative treatment programs have been designed specifically for LWOP inmates, and treatment resources are available to them on a space available basis.

Using as a measure of conformity the ratio of disciplinaries per 100 inmates, it would appear that for the year 1987, at least, institutional behavior is not necessarily a problem among LWOP inmates. These inmates appear to have adjusted to the rigors of prison life much better than have their short term counterparts. Among LWOP inmates the average monthly disciplinary ratio for 1987 has been 4.70 disciplinaries per 100 inmates. When compared with the disciplinary ratio of general population inmates, LWOP inmates are demonstrably at least as well behaved.

Institution			
Total Population	Maximum Security	Medium Security	Minimum Security
7.21	6.93	8.08	4.97

Equally as interesting is the dispersion of disciplinaries among the 439 LWOP inmates currently confined. Since incarceration, 163 have never been awarded a disciplinary. Including those with no disciplinary infraction, 297 have been awarded fewer than three disciplinaries. The remaining 142 LWOP inmates have accumulated among them 791 of the 982 on record. Stated in other terms, one-third of the LWOP inmates have more than 80% of all disciplinaries awarded to LWOP inmates.

A contributing factor toward the seemingly tractable nature of the LWOP inmate may be that as a group these inmates are somewhat older than general population inmates.

Age Group	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+
Population	2.7	19.1	24.9	22.1	14.6	7.8	4.0	4.5
LWOP	0.7	7.1	19.6	31.2	20.7	9.8	5.9	5.0

Releases from LWOP status

Cause	FY '86	FY '87
Death	1	3
Court Order	0	1
Sentence Reduction	4	4
Transfer to other jurisdiction	2	0
Total	7	8

LWOP Population
By Age, race and Sex.

Age	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
19	2	1					3
20		2					2
21	3	2					5
22	2	3					5
23	2	2			1		5
24	5	9					14
25	6	10	2				18
26	3	9					12
27	5	9		1			15
28	6	12		1			19
29	6	16					22
30	13	21					34
31	8	16					24
32	11	13			1		25
33	11	17					28
34	8	18					26
35	6	18					24
36	6	15					21
37	4	16					20
38	7	7					14
39	3	9					12
40	10	10					20
41	3	4					7
42	2	4					6
43	3	3					6
44	2	2					4
45	3	5					8
46	3	2					5
47	2	4					6
48	3	2					5
49	2						2
50	3	1			1		5
51		1					1
52		1					1
53	3						3
54	2	1					3
55	1						1
56		2					2
58	1	1					2
60	1						1
64	1						1
68		1					1
73		1					

HABITUAL OFFENDERS

The Habitual Offender population continues to grow as more and more of the total inmate population becomes subject to the provisions of the Act. See Figures 1 and 2. Although there is disagreement as to whether the Habitual Offender Act actually deters crime, and further, whether the deterrent aspect is cost effective, there remains the incontrovertible fact that HOA label or not, that segment of the population so labelled would still be incarcerated. As to whether the program is cost effective, refer to the chapter of this report which follows and is entitled "Incarceration Policy".

As evidence of the deterrent aspect of the program, an examination of the rate of recidivism of HOA offenders tends to indicate that the program works very well in deed. As can be seen in Table 1, of the 442 HOA inmates released in 1985, 1986, and 1987, upon expiration of sentence, probation, parole, bond, or court order, only twenty were subsequently convicted of a new crime and returned to prison. This amounts to a recidivism rate of 4.5%--far lower than the rate for any other group.

Table 1. HOA Recidivism.

Year	Releases					Other Separations			Total Released	Number Returned
	EOS	Prob	Parole	Bond	Ct. Ord.	X-fer	Escape	Death		
1982			2						2	0
1983			3	1		1			4	
1984	4	2	7		2	2	1		15	7
1985	24	13	24	2	4	3	2	2	67	9
1986	61	16	104	2	5	4	9	8	188	9
1987	40	37	101	4	5	6	8	6	187	2

Inmates Sentenced under the Habitual Offender Act.

Figure 1 is a comparison of the total inmate population with those sentenced under the Habitual Offender Act. Also shown is the Life-without-Parole population as it is distributed between the total population and Habitual Offenders.

Figure 2 depicts the past and projected growth of the Habitual Offender population and that portion of Habitual Offenders convicted of property offenses.

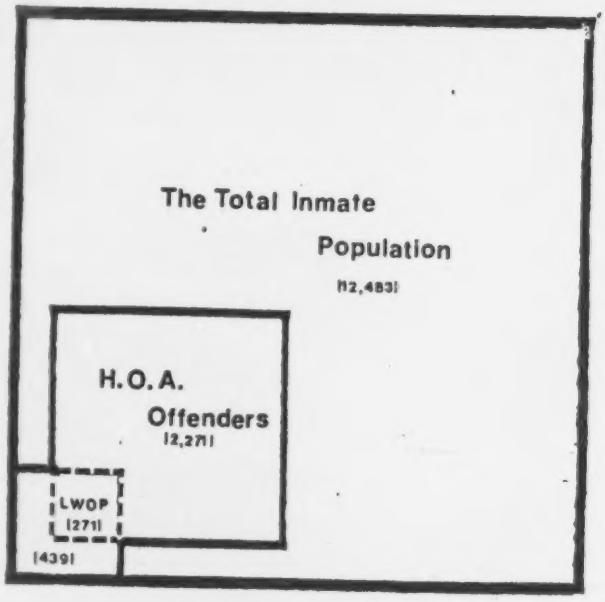


Figure 1.

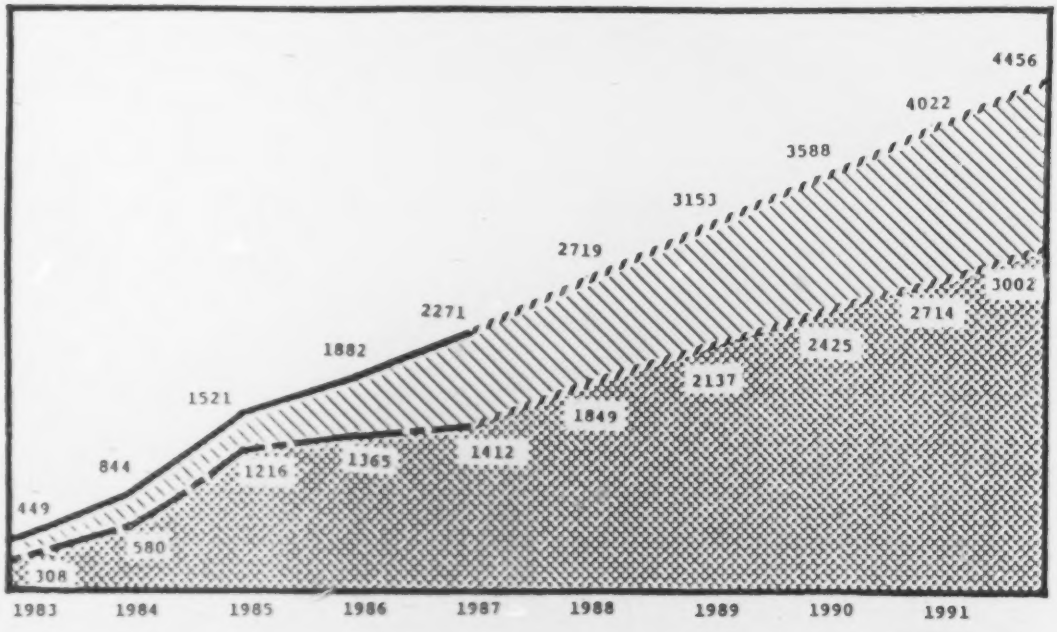


Figure 2.

INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

The Agriculture Division operates five farm units which are located at Fountain Correctional Facility, Draper Correctional Facility, the Red Eagle Farm, the Charles A. Farquhar State Cattle Ranch and at Limestone Correctional Facility.

Fiscal Year 1987 proved to be a very productive one for the Department's agricultural operations. The bountiful harvest included:

Corn	109,000 bushels
Soybeans	62,300 bushels
Grain Sorghum	7,400 bushels
Wheat	11,800 bushels
Oats	17,800 bushels
Cotton	325 bales
Sorghum Silage	1,950 tons
Fruit & Vegetables	900 tons
Hay	1,475 tons

Livestock production included sales of $342,000 for cattle; $398,500 for catfish; and $205,000 for hogs. Additionally, fourteen foals were produced for use in institutional security operations.

Just as important, the operations of the Agriculture Division required the labor of over three hundred inmates on a regular basis, and upward of a thousand inmates on a seasonal basis. A significant portion of the production was provided for inmate consumption, with the total operation representing the Department of Corrections' efforts toward realizing the goal of a self-sustaining operation.

The mission of the Correctional Industries Division is to provide meaningful work for inmates and work which teaches a marketable skill to the inmates employed; to provide cost-effective top quality products and services for sale to tax-supported entity market of the state; and to operate a program which is self-supporting.

The division operates fourteen manufacturing and service plants which are located at seven correctional facilities. Each plant is operated and managed in accordance with prevalent business practices in its respective industry.

A Correctional Industries Supervisor manages the daily operations of four plants located at the St. Clair Correctional Facility:

Chemical Specialties Plant. This plant manufactures a wide variety of chemical products such as air fresheners, bleaches, cleansers, detergents, disinfectants, floor polishes, etc. Formulas are acquired from chemists and other such professionals and are designed to produce top quality commercial products at competitive prices. This plant regularly employs twenty-five inmates.

Furniture Restoration. This shop is used to support the Vehicle Restoration Plant with upholstery and vehicle seat renovation. The plant offers complete refinishing of all types of furniture. A major effort of this plant is in refinishing school desks. Educational systems in the state are provided with like-new desks for about half the cost of a new desk. The plant regularly employs forty-six inmates.

Mattress Manufacturing. This plant manufactures mattresses and pillows for use in the institutions of the Department of Corrections and local government institutions. The plant regularly employs six inmates.

Vehicle Restoration. This shop has the capability of completely renovating automobiles, school buses, trucks and vans. A number of city and county law enforcement agencies have utilized the facilities of this plant to cut costs in renovating government-owned vehicles. Not only mechanical work, but body and interior work are also accomplished. Sixty-eight inmates are regularly employed.

Two industries are operated at the West Jefferson Correctional Facility. An Industries Supervisor will be employed when both plants expand to full production capacity in the near future.

Furniture Assembly. This plant manufactures panels and accessories for a popular office modular system now offered by the Industries Division. In addition, this plant is capable of final assembly of various furniture products such as bookcases, desks, conference tables and credenzas. Assembly parts for this operation are provided by the Industry Division's Furniture Plant and Metal Fabrication Plant, and finished products are shipped to Industry's warehouse for distribution. The plant regularly employs thirty-three inmates.

Vinyl Products. This plant manufactures three-ring notebooks and note pad folders for use by government agencies and educational institutions. Twenty-five inmates are employed in this operation.

Two industries are located at the Julia Tutwiler Prison for Women, employing more than thirty percent of the inmate population:

Clothing Plant. This plant manufactures linens and institutional uniform clothing such as sheets, pillow cases, dresses, trousers, shirts, jackets, etc. Where necessary, items may be custom screen printed for identification. Operating in two shifts, the plant employs one hundred ten inmates on a regular basis.

Data Entry. This service utilizes IBM Series I equipment to transfer paper records to magnetic tape. Data transferred includes auto and boat license records, payment vouchers, and educational records. Work is inputted and transmitted via data line to the Central Data Processing System of the State of Alabama. The service regularly employs thirty-five inmates.

Two inmate-operated plants are located at the Holman Correctional Facility in the southern portion of the state. These are:

Metal Fabrication Plant. This plant produces metal furniture used in the institutions of the Department of Corrections. Products include beds, desks, dining tables, and foot lockers. Barbecue and fire ring grills are manufactured for use in recreational facilities such as State Parks. Custom products such as fire escapes and metal security doors can be manufactured to specification. The plant employs thirty-seven inmates.

Tag Plant. This plant produces all the license tags required by the State as well as special taxi and dray tags used by Phenix City, Alabama. Fifty-nine inmates are regularly employed by the plant.

Other plants operated at other institutions about the state by the Industries Division are:

The Furniture Plant at the Draper Correctional Facility. This plant manufactures a full line of office furniture such as bookcases, desks, conference tables, and credenzas. Custom furniture is also produced in addition to full construction projects such as for the new Alabama State House and the Bullock County Correctional Facility. The facility employs eighty-eight inmates on a regular basis.

The Printing Plant at the Kilby Correctional Facility. A recent capital outlay of approximately $800,000 has made this new plant one of the best in the Southeast. The plant offers a full range of printing services such as calling cards, envelopes, carbonless forms, letterhead, newsletters, and silk screening. Light reflective decals are manufactured for use by the Department of Corrections, Public Safety, and various city, county, and state agencies. Seventy-four inmates are employed.

The Remodeling Service at the Red Eagle Honor Farm. The Remodeling section offers a wide range of services such as demolition, partition framing and finish, painting, and roofing. Current projects include interior demolition in the State Capitol, dry walls and ceiling in the Lee County Court House, and exterior painting of schools in

Montgomery County. The unit has recently been given the management responsibilities in the Jail Renovation Team. The unit employs thirty-one inmates on a regular basis.

A number of new industries are at various stages of the planning and implementation processes. These new operations, if fully implemented, would employ more than three hundred fifty inmates, including some who are physically or mentally handicapped. The new industries include: an optical shop which would grind lenses and fit them to frames; a micrographics operation which would serve State and local government departments; woodmilling to produce finished lumber in standard sizes (as a bonus, refuse would be used as fuel in the Bullock County Correctional Facility wood chip heating plant; laundry and mail bag manufacture; box and carton manufacture; ergonomic seating manufacture; a second chemical specialties manufacturing plant to produce paint; a shoe manufacturing operation which would produce vulcanized, one-piece shoes; and the manufacture of pre-engineered, pre-fabricated metal buildings for use in the Department of Corrections.

C O R R E C T I O N A L I N D U S T R I E S

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures for Enterprise Fuund

Revenues:		
Sales	$10,198,674	
Less Work in progress	2,321,033	
		$7,877,641
Cost of Goods Sold		
Finished Goods Inventory, October 1, 1986	$ 707,888	
Cost of Goods Mfg'd	4,991,962	
Goods Available for Sale	5,699,850	
Finished Goods Inventory, September 30, 1987	483,062	
Cost of Goods Sold		5,216,788
Gross Profit*		2,660,853
Selling & Administrative Expenses		799,180
Net Income		$1,861,673

*Does not include depreciation.

C O R R E C T I O N A L I N D U S T R I E S

Revolving Fund Balance Sheet

ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash	$ 8,022,005		
Accounts Receivable	685,564		
		$ 8,707,569	
Inventory:			
Manufacturing Operation		2,429,460	$11,137,029
Fixed Assets:			
Furniture & Equipment	1,296,024		
Land & Buildings	956,959	2,252,983	
			$13,390,012
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities	0	0	0
CAPITAL			
Capital brought forward	12,227,399		
Retained earnings	1,162,613	$13,390,012	
			$13,390,012

F R E E B Y C H O I C E

The Free by Choice Program has continued to grow during the past fiscal year. The number of inmates participating in the program has increased to twenty-four -- all enthusiastic volunteers. The program, designed to keep young people free of drugs and alcohol and out of prison, was presented to schools, churches, civic organizations, and to substance abuse rehabilitation centers throughout the state. In all, a total of 720 speaking engagements were scheduled.

Highlights of the year included several radio and television interviews with inmates, including a Drug Awareness Week series aired by WSFA-TV in Montgomery. The Free by Choice Program was also involved in Operation Pride, a program coordinated by Judge Phelps and focussed on Montgomery area housing projects. The program was scheduled for inclusion in the training program at Red Stone Arsenal and was subsequently made a mandatory requirement for all military personnel attached to this NASA activity to attend a Free by Choice presentation as part of their training. Free by Choice was presented to plant workers at Union Carbide and at the General Motors Rochester Plant.

Letters received by the inmates participating totalled over 1150 during the year. These letters consist, among other things, of testimonials, requests for advice or more information, and nearly all were enthusiastically supportive of the program. An effort is made by each inmate to answer his or her mail received from the audience.

L E G I S L A T I O N

Among the laws enacted by the State Legislature in 1987 were four directly affecting the Department of Corrections. The first of these--one actively sought by the Department--was authorization for the establishment of work camps throughout the State. These work camps, housing inmates in minimum custody status, would provide community services in areas beyond reasonable commute distance of a Work Release Center. Since the criteria for minimum custody are not quite so stringent as those for community custody status (a prerequisite to assignment to the Work Release or SIR Programs), a new segment of the inmate population would become available to perform certain necessary and very desireable services in remote areas of the State. Needless to say, as another alternative to incarceration, these work camps will go a long way toward conserving critical and costly high security facilities for violent offenders.

In a move to limit the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, most notably the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Act 574 was passed to require the examination of all persons sentenced to confinement for over ninety days and further requiring that such examination be performed within thirty days of release of any incarcerated person. Since testing facilities are not readily available in, for instance, work release centers, and since an average of from ten to twenty inmates are released daily from facilities scattered throughout the State, the concommitant requirement to provide transportation and escort may prove to be of significant cost to the Department.

As an alternative to providing a general pay raise for the state's merit system employees, the Legislature passed Act 625 which would provide a more affordable annual bonus of varying amounts to those employees having a minimum of five years service in the State Merit System. It has been estimated that of the more than 2,800 employees of the Department of Corrections, some 1,294, and quite possibly more, will qualify at an annual cost approaching one-half million dollars.

The Department achieved another success with the passage of a bill that provided the Department's correctional investigators with full and unlimited police power and jurisdiction as any other state police officer. This increase in authority should assist the Department's investigators in apprehending escaped inmates and their accomplices. Another area where this authority should have a positive effect is in reducing the introduction of contraband and drugs into the institution.

ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

The first inmate in the Alabama Department of Corrections infected with the HIV syndrome was diagnosed as such in October 1985 — the beginning of FY 1986. By the end of FY '86, fifteen inmates testing sero-positive for the AIDS virus had been identified. In May, one of the HIV patients developed AIDS and subsequently died. By the end of FY 1987, the number of HIV sero-positive inmates had risen to 58 - an increase of almost 400% in the space of twelve months.

A main AIDS infirmary has been established and a dormitory reserved for the exclusive use of HIV patients at the Limestone Correctional Facility. Maximum and close custody patients are maintained in a branch infirmary at the West Jefferson Correctional Facility, and women patients are cared for at the Julia Tutwiler Prison for Women. HIV patients, although maintained apart from other inmates enjoy all the facilities, activities, and programs as do general population inmates.

Utilizing the Western Blot Test, the DOC has undertaken to test all inmates for the HIV syndrome beginning with the major institutions. At this writing testing has been completed at five institutions. New legislation will require still further testing on certain specified occasions.

Table 1. Inmate AIDS Population

MALE			FEMALE		
White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
9	47	0	1	1	0

CORRECTIONS LITIGATION CHART
(Cases involving novel issue of law)

Litigants	Case	Disposition
	EMPLOYEE SUITS	
Roanoke v. Smith, et al.	Plaintiff alleging a suspension of thirty days without pay constituted a loss of a "liberty interest" which would give rise to a constitutional due process or equal protection claim.	Won by DOC
Sterling v. Smith, et al.	Plaintiff alleging false testimony given by another employee at plaintiff's hearing violated plaintiff's consitutional due process rights.	Won by DOC
	PRISONERS' CIVIL RIGHTS SUITS	
Warden v. DOC, et al.	Paintiff alleged DOC rules, requlations or practices create a liberty interest in an inmate to remain on work release which would require he be given a due process hearing before he could be removed from a work release program.	Pending
Cole v. Smith, et al.	Plaintiff alleged DOC rules, regulations or practices create a liberty interest in an inmate to remain on Supervised Intensive Restitution Program which would require a due process hearing before he could be removed.	Won by DOC; On Appeal

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	Represented by DOC	Represented by Attorney General
Inmate Civil Rights Suits	364	254
Inmate Habeas Corpus Suits	315	0
Employee Suits	6	1
Miscellaneous Suits & Vehicle Accidents	6	0
Board of Adjustment Cases	195	0

SUPERVISED INTENSIVE RESTITUTION

In July of 1987, the External Correctional Services Division did some streamlining and now has all sixty-seven counties covered under SIR supervision. The ten Work Release Centers throughout the state are now headquarters for SIR. SIR Officers report directly to the Work Release Director who has overall responsibility for his particular area and designated counties.

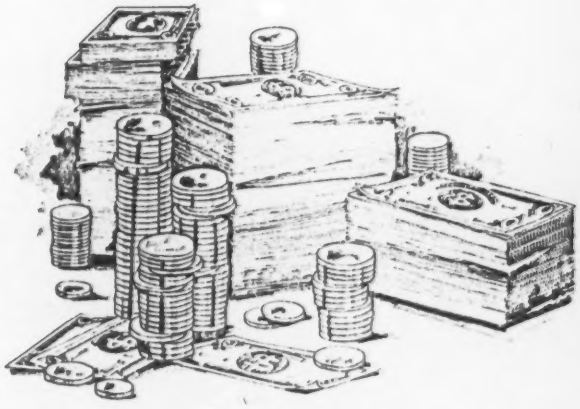
At this time there are 618 inmates on the SIR Program. We have a total of twenty-seven SIR Officers with an average caseload of 24.185. It is expected that in the coming year the SIR Program will increase considerably due to state inmates being held in county jails.

FY '87 began with 741 inmates in SIR. During the year 869 additional inmates were determined eligible and admitted to the program. Of the participants, 204 "successes" were released from the Department. Six hundred eighteen were still seeking successful reintegration.

Not all made it! Sixty-nine absconded from custody. Three hundred forty-four were removed by due process hearing, disciplinary process, or new offense.

Over 17,000 hours of community service was performed, which at minimum wage, approximates a $57,000 savings and good will effort to communities. Court ordered restitution collected by SIR amounted to $180,681. Further, $314,803 supervisional fees were collected.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



D E P A R T M E N T O F C O R R E C T I O N S

Revolving Fund for Discharges

Total Fund Requirement		$20,000.00
Bullock County	$ 500.00	
State Cattle Ranch	400.00	
St. Clair	1,000.00	
Elba	550.00	
Mobile	600.00	
Alex City	350.00	
Camden	500.00	
Red Eagle	300.00	
Holman	500.00	
Fountain	500.00	
Draper	750.00	
Frank Lee	600.00	
Hamilton	700.00	
East Thomas	900.00	
STaton	750.00	
Montgomery	500.00	
Decatur	600.00	
Brookley	400.00	
Elmore	500.00	
WEst Jefferson	1,300.00	
Limestone	800.00	
Decatur	2,350.00	
Birmingham	400.00	
Hamilton A&I	600.00	
Free by Choice	550.00	
Escambia County	500.00	
Tutwiler	600.00	
Kilby	1,000.00	
Union Bank	750.00	
General Office	250.00	
	$20,000.00	$20,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Balance Sheet
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1987

Assets	General Fixed Assets 300599	Revolving Fund Union Bank	General Fund 300599
Cash in Bank		$20,000.00	
Cash in Treasurer's Office			$24,061,829.00
Accounts Receivable			13,804.01
Inventories			4,707,628.55
Land - Building	$53,614,571.32		
Equipment	18,160,161.33		
Total Assets	$71,774,732.65	$20,000.00	$28,782,261.56
Liabilities			
Payables			380,104.73
Reserve for Inventory			4,707,628.55
Investments in Fixed Assets			
Land-Building	3,614,571.32		
Equipment	18,160,161.33		
Fund Balance		20,000.00	23,695,528.28
Total Liabilities, Reserves, and Fund Balance	$71,774,732.65	$20,000.00	$28,783,261.56

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Statement of Revenue and Expenditures
Fund 300599

Year Ending September 30, 1987

Revenue

Work Release	$ 1,677,670.15
Work Release Transportation Receipts	196,688.82
Land Rental	126,033.33
Oil and Gas Lease	44,266.50
Officers'Room and Board	55,398.88
Sand and Gravel Sales	16,500.00
Vending Machine Sales	122,131.41
Insurance Proceeds/Casualty Loss	35,543.13
Miscellaneous	71,409.14
S.I.R. Program	318,723.81
Water Sales	80,254.78
Prior Year Refund on Disbursements	159,472.17
Sale of Farm Products	1,549,462.12
Sale of Livestock	656,890.66
Salvage	50,772.66
Canteen Profits	119,699.18
Sale of Gas to other Departments	12,545.32
Inmate Labor	62,822.00
General Fund Transfer	104,043,300.00
USDA Food	1,658,888.78
Child Nutrition Program	58,171.43
Local Agency Participation/Grants	150,000.00
Total Revenue	$109,401,274.23

Expenditures*

Salaries	$ 55,066,280.87
Employee Benefits	11,900,294.99
Travel, in-state	159,554.85
Travel, out-of-state	17,659.76
Repairs and Maintenance	1,279,767.62
Rentals and Leases	6,306,051.65
Utilities & Communications	5,862,949.32
Professional Services	1,199,145.05
Supplies, Materials and Operating Expenses	10,197,172.42
Transportation Equipment Operations	928,872.66
Grants and Benefits	9,390,964.34
Capital Outlay	2,460,523.18
Transportation Equipment Purchases	350,731.03
Other Equipment Purchases	622,990.13
Total Expenditures	$105,742,957.87

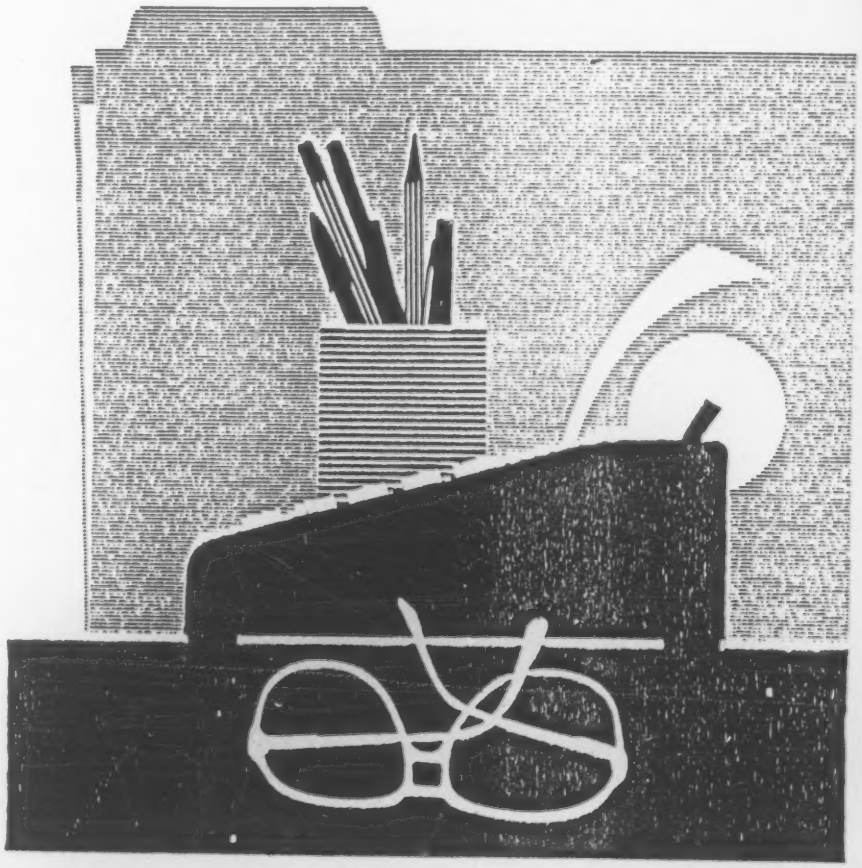
*Expenditures do not include encumbered obligations

INMATE MAINTENANCE COSTS

Facility	Personnel	Travel	Leases and Maintenance	Utilities, Communications	Operating Expenses	Transport Equipment	Grants and Benefits	Admin Support	Total Cost	Avg. Daily Population	Cost Per Capita
Bullock CF*	$ 1,015,226	$ 1,417	$ 19,621	$ 195,492	$ 362,678	$ 9,352	$ 148,633	$ 326,831	$ 2,079,250	198	$10,501
Draper CF	5,212,924	85	57,074	287,674	799,949	10,526	983,774	1,662,215	9,014,221	1,007	8,952
Fountain CC	4,473,832	4,268	94,445	352,774	785,743	19,947	750,194	1,271,008	7,752,211	770	10,068
Holman	4,945,993	2,778	127,420	371,943	628,070	18,302	624,816	1,058,073	7,777,400	641	12,133
Kilby CF	5,065,497	752	122,755	464,674	1,064,407	9,818	796,190	1,343,638	8,867,731	814	10,894
Limestone CF	5,144,857	4,096	130,348	569,698	1,080,221	28,253	940,756	1,601,141	9,499,370	970	9,793
St. Clair CF	6,352,858	3,948	94,513	666,989	998,040	17,128	1,029,493	1,734,844	10,897,813	1,051	10,369
Staton CF	4,321,109	694	42,776	310,073	538,912	13,014	545,949	924,370	6,696,897	560	11,959
Tutwiler	2,360,346	1,424	50,400	232,264	377,585	11,785	417,249	713,085	4,164,138	432	9,639
W. Jeff CF	6,813,890	14,197	122,288	691,317	1,271,397	9,653	1,317,002	2.230,042	12,469,786	1,351	9,230
Cattle Ranch	296,439	262	15,329	47,541	107,997	5,024	83,619	138,655	694,866	84	8,272
Elmore Fac.	2,574,075	963	36,919	119,238	480,739	16,809	513,275	869,898	4,611,916	527	8,751
Escambia CF	648,147	1,126	22,305	62,545	219,630	3,127	199,496	338,385	1,494,761	205	7,292
Frank Lee YC	1,006,067	88	26,535	53,325	191,611	4,707	192,388	320,228	1,794,949	194	9,252
Hamilton A&I	1,003,947	1,304	61,167	98,988	193,768	6,742	182,243	264,106	1,812,265	160	11,327
Red Eagle HF	974,114	137	26,812	63,675	209,419	4,295	217,995	368,097	1,864,544	223	8,361
Subtotal	52,209,326	37,539	1,050,707	4,588,210	9,310,166	188,482	8,943,072	15,164,616	91,492,118	9,187	9,959
Alex City CBF	334,918	388	25,048	45,542	58,374	8,865	7,978	103,992	585,105	63	9,287
Atmore CBF	584,067	85	14,150	68,745	115,819	27,909	31,367	252,551	1,094,693	153	7,155
Hamilton CBF	380,400	200	8,771	37,298	96,257	22,634	14,960	199,730	760,250	121	6,283
Brookley CBF	411,116	1,137	11,414	40,767	65,332	20,447	8,741	127,101	686,055	77	8,910
Camden CBF	439,965	88	11,663	39,955	106,085	12,574	14,671	203,031	828,032	123	6,732
Decatur CBF	351,162	0	5,578	47,252	77,310	27,513	13,957	206,333	729,105	125	5,833
E. Thomas CBF	504,632	810	6,817	46,574	104,209	37,263	16,102	231,092	947,499	140	6,768
Elba CBF	421,470	506	9,333	35,366	75,846	22,399	11,908	161,765	738,593	98	7,537
Birmingham CBF	321,921	1,314	20,016	36,899	61,361	15,743	8,865	120,498	586,617	73	8,036
Mobile CBF	337,721	99	37,121	40,924	48,530	25,684	6,768	97,389	594,236	59	10,072
Montgomery CBF	559,631	193	15,411	52,911	120,207	40,532	19,777	283,913	1,092,575	172	6,352
Subtotal	4,647,003	4,820	165,322	492,233	929,330	261,563	155,094	1,987,395	8,642,760	1,204	7,178
SIR Program	1,018,441	3,856	19,315	52,304	5,761	56,477	4,300	1,105,942	2,266,396	670	3,383
Grand Total	57,874,770	46,215	1,235,344	5,132,747	10,245,257	506,522	9,102,466	18,257,953	102,401,274	11,061	9,258

* Opened in April 1987

STATISTICS
1987



Inmate Grievances by Category of Grievance.

Facility	GRIEVANCE CATEGORY																					Total	Level of Grievance		
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		1	2	3
Bullock	11	39	1	3	12	11	1	12	7	3	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	7	0	11	27	150	104	25	21
Draper	14	84	3	5	10	24	1	9	24	9	5	0	11	37	1	12	0	22	6	27	12	319	118	68	133
Elmore	13	54	2	1	6	9	1	10	24	1	4	0	0	8	0	4	3	12	1	24	1	178	124	25	29
Escambia	6	29	3	3	1	6	0	5	10	5	0	0	0	4	2	4	0	9	1	3	1	92	44	21	27
Fountain	28	129	14	13	24	73	10	24	73	25	4	0	35	54	19	4	15	100	8	49	9	710	245	129	336
Frank Lee	1	17	2	2	4	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	43	37	4	2
Hamilton A&I	2	39	0	2	11	18	2	10	1	0	0	0	7	1	2	0	6	24	1	24	2	152	71	39	42
Holman	49	194	13	31	79	228	33	71	67	46	7	0	93	96	49	93	24	109	24	71	29	1411	640	192	579
Kilby	77	144	14	17	36	111	7	21	101	31	8	1	55	36	25	20	23	168	11	104	34	1048	472	185	391
Limestone	54	195	17	16	73	97	12	64	47	19	5	0	31	18	3	37	6	56	1	33	8	792	421	118	253
Red Eagle	4	31	4	0	4	33	0	20	30	1	0	1	5	13	3	3	1	9	4	9	2	177	109	30	38
St. Clair	65	175	13	46	52	164	19	53	69	41	11	0	39	75	8	54	7	55	10	54	121	1131	632	170	329
Staton	28	136	13	3	11	47	2	21	46	5	8	0	8	15	6	12	20	52	7	34	50	516	337	47	132
Tutwiler	6	126	3	1	2	23	5	10	17	5	0	0	11	35	7	4	18	41	7	33	2	356	223	56	77
West Jefferson	48	212	21	33	40	107	8	46	77	39	7	0	33	45	19	17	23	109	17	79	15	995	511	159	325
Subtotal	406	1604	123	176	365	952	102	377	597	230	51	2	341	441	145	265	146	773	98	558	318	8070	4088	1268	2714
Alex City	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Atmore PreRel	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	1
Atmore	3	17	0	0	0	3	0	2	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	39	32	1	6
Brookley	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2
Camden	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	6	3	4
Decatur	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	16	13	2	1
East Thomas	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	4	0	1
Elba	0	7	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	22	10	2	10
Hamilton	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Montgomery SIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Subtotal	6	44	1	0	1	9	2	4	9	2	0	0	10	3	5	1	0	0	0	8	6	111	73	8	30
Total	412	1648	124	176	366	961	104	381	606	232	51	2	351	444	150	266	146	773	98	566	324	8181	4161	1276	2744

Category Code

01 Property
02 Staff
03 Visiting
04 Mail
05 Food Service
06 Living Conditions
07 DOC Policy
08 Local Rules
09 Classification & Programs
10 (Not used)
11 Inmate Rights
12 Staff Misconduct
13 Reprisals
14 Other
15 Non-grievable
16 Duplicate grievance
17 Laundry
18 Medical Staff
19 Medical Tratment
20 Dental Treatment
21 Medical Other
22 Not filed or voided

Inmate Population
By Race, Sex and Length of Sentence.

Sentence Length	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
Up to 6 months	4	8		2	4		18
6 months to 1 year	23	19		2	1		45
1 year	64	69		5	15	1	154
1 year-1 day	48	37		9	12		106
1 year-1 day to 2 yrs	46	40		4	4		94
2 years	216	318	1	17	33		585
Between 2 and 3 years	20	19		2	4		45
3 years	337	456		23	45		861
Between 3 and 4 years	8	14		2	3		27
4 years	108	106		7	10		231
Between 4 and 5 years	7	9	1	1	2		20
5 years	261	284		25	24		594
Between 5 and 10 years	289	287	1	24	26		627
10 years	608	1002	6	43	68		1727
Between 10 and 15 years	146	258		10	12		426
15 years	629	1026		27	69		1751
Between 15 and 20 years	107	203		8	12		330
20 years	306	551	2	13	37		909
Between 20 and 25 years	85	145	1	4	6		241
25 years	168	320	5	6	11		510
Between 25 and 35 years	177	308		4	7	1	497
35 years	28	54	1		1		84
Over 35 years	203	396	5	4	6		614
Life	592	876	3	20	14	1	1443
Life without Parole	114	226	1	2	3		439
Death	34	55	1	1	1		92

Average length of sentence (excluding life sentences and death penalty): 15 years, 3 months, 4 days.

Inmates at Year End by Committing County, Race and Sex.

County	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
Other States	3	2					5
Autauga	38	39		1	2		80
Baldwin	123	97	2	6	4		232
Barbour	8	53			2		63
Bibb	19	12			2		33
Blount	47	6		2			55
Bullock	6	21		1			28
Butler	12	34			1		47
Calhoun	169	167	1	6	14		357
Chambers	17	56		1	8		82
Cherokee	25	8			1		34
Chilton	26	31		3	1		61
Choctaw	13	27	1	1	1		43
Clarke	17	40			3		60
Cleburne	19	3					22
Coffee	44	64	1	1	2		112
Colbert	66	41		4			111
Conecuh	9	25					34
Coosa	16	19					35
Covington	63	42		7	5		117
Crenshaw	14	13					27
Cullman	114	5		7	1	1	128
Dale	49	51	2	4	6		112
Dallas	29	132		4	9		174
DeKalb	71	6		5			82
Elmore	68	83		2	4		157
Escambia	54	84	1	3			142
Etowah	151	121		9	10		291
Fayette	23	14		1			38
Franklin	53	13		4			70
Geneva	32	14		1			47
Greene	4	36					40
Hale	6	18			1		25
Henry	20	28		1	3		52
Houston	173	274	2	7	19		475

Inmates by Committing County, ... (cont'd)

County	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
Jackson	48	10		3			61
Jefferson	536	1672	1	36	100	1	2346
Lamar	17	11					28
Lauderdale	147	65	1	12	14		239
Lawrence	52	25		6			83
Lee	115	220		9	15		359
Limestone	35	25		3			63
Lowndes	4	41			2		47
Macon		55			4		59
Madison	266	326	1	22	12		627
Marengo	10	54			3		67
Marion	44	3		1			48
Marshal	126	9		12	2		149
Mobile	524	1119	4	33	57	1	1738
Monroe	15	35					50
Montgomery	234	728	4	14	51		1031
Morgan	157	79		8	13		257
Perry	3	23					26
Pickens	10	21			1		32
Pike	16	68		1	1		86
Randolph	18	23		2	1		44
Russell	91	108			2		201
St. Clair	58	21	1	5			85
Shelby	40	27		1	1		69
Sumter	5	41		1			47
Talladega	159	167	6	10	12		354
Tallapoosa	36	69		1	5		111
Tuscaloosa	157	282		3	24		466
Walker	80	36		5	2		123
Washington	10	13		2			25
Wilcox	2	27			1		30
Winston	35			2			37

Inmates Received from Court by Length of Sentence.

Sentence Length	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
Up to 6 months	40	40		8	20		108
6 months to 1 year	65	58		4	9		136
1 year	99	98		5	19	1	222
1 year-1 day	84	98		12	17		211
1 year-1 day to 2 yrs	53	58		4	6		121
2 years	279	342	2	18	36		677
Between 2 and 3 years	22	13		2	5		42
3 years	311	388		22	33		754
Between 3 and 4 years	8	13		2	4		27
4 years	91	87		7	6		191
Between 4 and 5 years	6	5	1	1	2		15
5 years	178	192		19	16		405
Between 5 and 10 years	138	121		11	11		281
10 years	197	330	1	11	20		559
Between 10 and 15 years	43	71		3	5		122
15 years	151	203		11	15		380
Between 15 and 20 years	18	33			1		52
20 years	69	100		4	6		179
Between 20 and 25 years	11	23	1		1		36
25 years	31	39		3			73
Between 25 and 35 years	32	35		1	1		69
35 years	3	4	1				8
Over 35 years	26	35			1		62
Life	80	80		4	1		165
Life without Parole	21	31		1			53
Death	6	7					13

Average length of sentence (excluding life sentences and death penalty):
7 years, 6 months, 4 days

Percentage of Distribution by Sentence Length — 1983-1987.

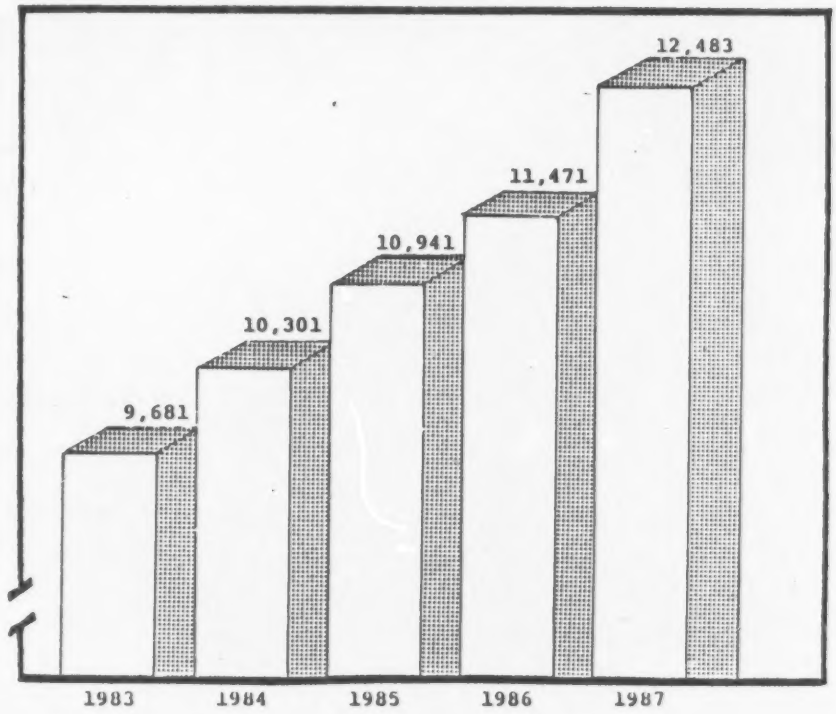
Inmates Received

Sentence Length	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Up to 1 year	3.4	3.4	4.8	4.5	4.9
1 to 2 years	10.6	12.4	13.0	11.3	11.1
2 to 3 years	11.6	12.6	10.9	13.5	14.5
3 to 4 years	12.6	13.4	13.2	15.3	15.7
4 to 5 years	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.1
5 to 10 years	17.2	16.2	15.4	15.8	13.8
Subtotal	60.2	62.8	62.1	64.9	64.1
10 to 15 years	14.1	13.3	13.9	13.1	13.8
15 to 20 years	9.7	10.1	9.7	8.4	8.7
20 to 25 years	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.3
25 to 35 years	3.4	3.4	3.6	2.9	2.9
35 years and over	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.4
Subtotal	34.3	32.8	33.4	30.2	31.1
Life	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.3
Life without Parole	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Average Sentence (Months)	101.70	95.73	94.73	19.13	90.13

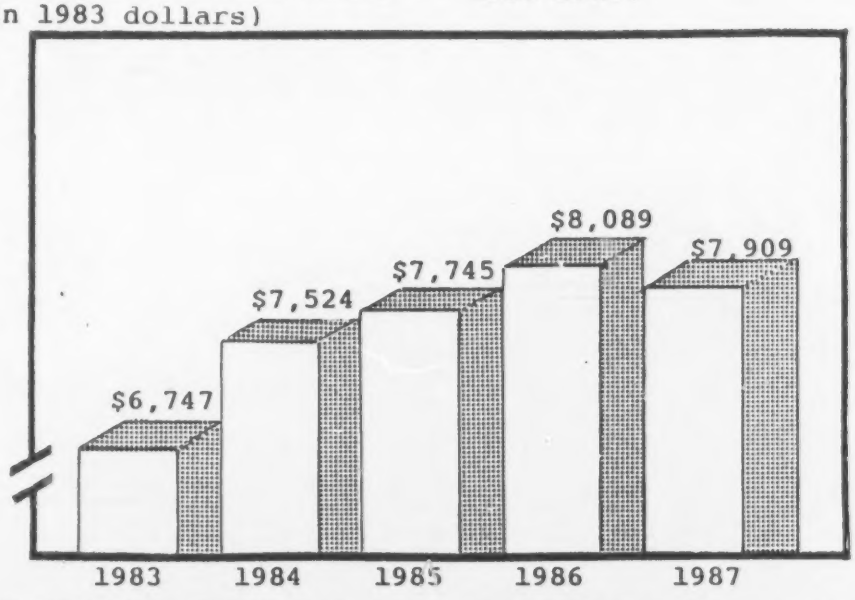
Population.

Sentence Length	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Up to 1 year	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1
1 to 2 years	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.8
2 to 3 years	5.1	3.9	3.1	4.3	5.0
3 to 4 years	6.9	5.6	5.0	5.7	7.1
4 to 5 years	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.0
5 to 10 years	14.8	13.3	11.9	10.6	9.8
Subtotal	34.7	31.2	26.3	26.3	26.8
10 to 15 years	16.8	18.0	18.4	17.7	17.3
15 to 20 years	12.0	15.2	16.7	17.0	16.7
20 to 25 years	7.7	8.4	8.9	9.0	9.2
25 to 35 years	7.9	4.2	8.3	8.3	8.1
35 years and over	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.6
Subtotal	51.0	52.3	58.6	58.0	56.9
Life	10.6	11.4	11.0	12.2	11.6
Life without Parole	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.5
Average Sentence	175.93	184.00	188.17	188.13	183.13

Inmate Population — 1983-1987



Inmate Maintenance Costs — 1983-1987.
(In 1983 dollars)



In FY 1987 the Southeastern states budgetted an average of $14,035 per inmate for direct maintenance costs.

Inmate Population
by Age Group, Race, and Sex

Race & Sex	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total
White Male	108	911	1,092	940	637	413	248	146	90	44	28	4,657
White Female	5	48	59	53	35	29	13	10	9	3	1	365
Black Male	222	1,337	1,836	1,656	1,078	517	221	93	58	33	38	7,085
Black Female	8	84	117	108	63	19	14	8	6	1	3	430
Other Male	1	5	9	4	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	28
Other Female	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total Male	331	2,253	2,937	2,600	1,723	931	469	239	144	77	66	11,770
Total Female	12	132	177	163	98	48	27	18	15	4	4	699
Total White	113	959	1,151	993	672	442	261	156	99	47	29	4,922
Total Black	229	1,421	1,953	1,764	1,141	536	235	101	60	34	41	7,616
Total Other	1	5	10	6	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	31
TOTAL	343	2,385	3,114	2,763	1,821	979	496	257	159	81	70	12,469

Inmates Received
by Age Group, Race, and Sex

Race & Sex	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-65	65+	Total
White Male	119	598	486	354	214	129	74	41	24	22	5	2,066
White Female	3	42	38	28	14	14	2	6	4	1	1	153
Black Male	190	719	650	475	266	117	45	17	12	7	8	2,306
Black Female	10	64	61	47	29	11	4	5	1	1	2	235
Other Male	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total Male	310	1,318	1,139	830	480	246	119	58	36	29	13	4,578
Total Female	13	106	99	76	43	27	6	11	5	2	3	389
Total White	122	640	524	382	228	143	76	47	28	23	6	2,219
Total Black	200	783	711	522	295	128	49	22	13	8	10	2,741
Total Other	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
TOTAL	323	1,424	1,238	906	523	271	125	69	41	31	16	4,967

Inmates Received — 1981-1987
Age Distribution by Percentage of Receipts.

Year	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 +	Inmates Received
1981	9.1	36.1	24.6	14.8	6.6	4.0	2.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	3,156
1982	9.8	33.6	25.8	14.4	8.1	3.6	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	3,982
1983	7.5	32.8	28.4	15.2	8.2	4.0	2.6	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	5,088
1984	6.2	32.4	26.0	15.8	9.1	4.6	2.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	4,421
1985	6.6	32.4	24.4	15.2	9.7	5.2	2.4	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	4,407
1986	6.4	30.5	25.4	16.2	10.4	4.8	2.9	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	4,728
1987	6.5	28.6	24.8	18.2	10.5	5.4	2.5	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	4,967

Inmates Received and Inmate Population by Age, Race, and Sex.

Age	Male						Female						Total	
	White		Black		Other		White		Black		Other			
	Recd	Pop	Recd	Pop	Recd	Pop	Recd	Pop	Recd	Pop	Recd	Pop	Recd	Pop
15			1	1									1	1
16			11	11									11	10
17	8	8	27	27	1	1							36	36
18	22	23	44	55			1	2	4	3			71	83
19	77	89	107	129			2	3	6	4			204	213
20	126	126	131	165	1	1	8	7	6	8			204	307
21	113	171	148	244			3	5	8	10			272	430
22	138	190	135	251		1	4	7	15	17			292	466
23	130	220	156	323		2	14	14	15	25			315	584
24	91	204	13	15		1	13	15	20	24			273	598
25	114	221	141	351	1	2	13	18	11	18			280	610
26	90	197	129	373			9	12	10	20			238	602
27	103	218	131	416		2	4	6	11	21			249	663
28	87	223	126	357	1	3	4	10	18	36		1	236	630
29	92	233	123	339	1	2	8	13	11	22			235	609
30	95	240	113	395			6	5	8	15			222	655
31	83	192	110	373		1	6	13	11	22	1	1	211	602
32	58	177	101	220			7	12	11	28			177	547
33	63	182	69	282		1	4	12	11	23			147	500
34	55	149	82	276	1	2	5	11	6	20		1	149	459
35	50	125	58	244		3	6	14	8	17			122	403
36	48	143	54	223		1	3	6	4	11			109	384
37	46	122	59	238		3	3	7	6	11			114	381
38	38	121	49	177				3	4	8			91	309
39	32	126	46	196		1	2	5	7	16			87	344
40	31	116	31	153			3	11	4	7			69	287
41	24	73	31	109			2	5	2	2			45	189
42	25	76	29	102			4	6	1	3			59	187
43	27	69	24	79		1	3	3	2	4			56	156
44	22	79	16	74			2	4	2	3			42	160
45	13	60	12	69			2	4	2	6			29	139
46	16	51	10	50				3	1	1			27	105
47	21	52	5	41				2	1	2			27	97
48	14	56	9	35				2		2			23	95
49	10	29	9	26				2		3			19	60
50	11	39	3	19			2	3	2	2			18	63
51	11	32	5	19			3	3		1			19	55
52	4	29	5	27			1	2	1	1			11	59
53	6	29	2	16					2	3			10	48
54	9	17	2	12				2		1			11	32
55	5	23	5	12				1	1	1			11	37
56	3	15	2	14			3	5		2			8	36
57	8	19		7			1	1		1			9	28
58	3	21	3	15				1		1			6	38
59	5	12	2	6				1		1			7	20
60	7	11	1	4				2					8	17
61	6	10	1	3									7	13
62	3	8	2	9			1	1					6	18
63	2	7	2	11					1	1			5	19
64	4	8	1	6									5	14
65	1	4	1	5			1	1					3	10
66	1	1	1	2			1			2			3	5
67		4	3	5									3	9
68		2		4									0	6
69		3		3					1	1			1	7
70	1	1		3									1	4
71		2	3	6									3	8
72		4		1									0	5
73		1		4									0	5
74		1		2									0	3
75	1	1											1	1
77	1	1											1	1
78		1		2									0	3
79		2		1									0	3
93				1									0	1

	Average Age	Mean
Inmates Received	29	27
Population	32	30

Inmate Marital Status by Race and Sex - Population

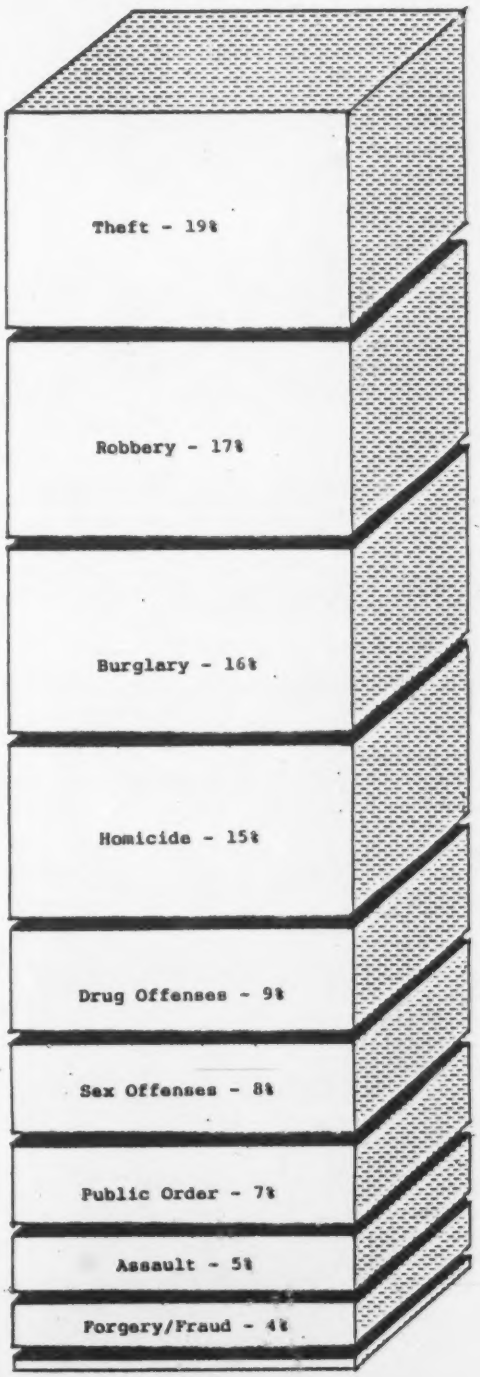
	Male			Female			
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	Total
Single - Never Married	2249	5127	13	95	282	2	7768
Married	1069	1106	10	57	41	1	2284
Common Law	58	90	1	7	17		173
Separated	84	139		8	33		264
Divorced	1088	533	3	74	40		1738
Widow(er)	52	50	1	11	12		126
Divorced & Remarried	41	15		8			64
Widowed and Remarried							
Other		1					1
Unknown	20	36		5	5		66

Inmate Marital Status by Race and Sex - Received

	Male			Female			
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	Total
Single - Never Married	934	1780	4	56	153	1	2928
Married	583	438	2	30	19		1072
Common Law	16	23		5	12		56
Separated	25	43		6	18		92
Divorced	486	202		43	27		758
Widow(er	14	19		5	4		42
Divorced & Remarried	15	7		6			28
Widowed and Remarried					1		1
Other							
Unknown	3	2			1		6

Inmate Offense Categories

Crimes Against Persons . .	37%
Property Crimes.	39%
Morals/Decency Crimes. . .	17%
Other Crimes	7%



Inmates by Offense, Race and Sex

Crime	Received	On Hand at Fiscal Year End						Total	Avg Sentence (months)
		Male			Female				
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other		
Aggrevated Murder	1	12	12					24	
Murder	177	316	502	4	24	50		896	288
Murder I	15	168	246	1	8	7	1	431	312
Murder II	8	39	79	1	2	4		125	408
Murder by Life Sent Conv		1						1	life
Manslaughter	113	114	177		18	16		325	120
Manslaughter I		4	9					13	108
Crim Negligent Homicide	1								
Assault I	100	80	184		3	11		278	144
Assault II	114	51	123		2	6		182	96
Assault III	1	1						1	36
Assault w/deadly instrument		2	2					4	156
Assault w/intent to murder	3	8	19					27	156
Assault w/intent to maim	1	1						1	96
Assault w/intent to ravish		1	4					5	144
Assault w/intent to rob		1	12					13	132
Kidnapping I	13	26	21			1		48	484
Kidnapping II	7	16	16			1		33	204
Kidnapping Generally		8	1					9	168
Interference w/Custody	2	1						1	25
Rape I	69	133	224		2	1		360	484
Rape II	40	53	45					98	96
Rape	5	42	105					147	396
Sodomy I	28	79	49		3			131	276
Sodomy II	20	21	12		1			34	84
Sexual Misconduct		1						1	108
Sexual Abuse I	73	115	50					165	96
Child Molestation		2						2	48
Enticing Child to Enter/ Immoral Purpose	5	7						7	84
Carnal Knowledge of Child under 12			3					3	120
Carnal Knowledge of Child over 12, under 16	1	5	6					11	216
Crime against Nature		3	4					7	120
Burglary I	35	57	99	2	1			159	228
Burglary II	71	72	117		1	1		191	120
Burglary III	695	580	850	2	5	9		1446	96
Burglary I (Old Code)	5	6	30					36	288
Burglary II (Old Code)	4	31	47					78	72
Burglary of Motor Vehicle	16	19	24			1		44	84
Possession of Burglar Tools	15	10	15					25	132
Criminal Trespass II			1					1	240
Criminal Mischief I	11	13	2					15	60
Convict Destroying State Pro			1					1	13
Arson I	9	7	16		1	2		26	120
Arson II	25	27	23		2	3		55	108
Arson III			1					1	240
Arson I (Old Code)		2	3					5	156
Arson III (Old Code)	1		1					1	4
Attempted Arson			1					1	life
Arson of Fences, Trees, Crop	1								
Criminal Poss. of Explosives	1		2					2	120
Offenses - Property Damage			2					2	39
Theft of Property I	308	311	272		27	12		622	84
Theft of Property II	663	363	650	1	37	139	1	1191	96
Theft of Property III	1		2		1			3	84
Theft of Lost Property I			1					1	72
Theft of Lost Property II			4					4	48

Crime	Received	On Hand at Fiscal Year End						Total	Avg Sentence (Months)
		Male			Female				
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other		
Theft of Services I	1	2						2	72
Theft of Services II	3	2	3		1			6	108
Receiving Stolen Property I	83	71	91		2	1		165	96
Receiving Stolen Property II	191	121	209		3	7		340	96
BRCSP	5	8	6					14	72
Bring Stolen Property into State I	1	1						1	84
Bring Stolen Property into State II		1						1	life
Bring Stolen Property into State	2	4	4					8	120
Disposing Property/ Another Interest	2	3	3					6	144
Unauthorized Use of Vehicle/ General	1	1				1		2	72
Unauthorized Use of Vehicle/ Force	4	3	2					5	49
Unlawful Breaking and Entering Vehicle	95	56	110		2			168	84
Obscuring Identity of Vehicle		1						1	132
Extortion I		1						1	372
Embezzlement		1						1	60
Grand Larceny	6	17	33		1			51	60
False Pretense			2					2	96
Robbery I	212	278	754	7	10	24		1073	240
Robbery II	101	87	209		9	4		309	144
Robbery III	93	69	171		2	4		246	156
Robbery	32	128	294		1	3		426	252
Offenses Property - Theft			2					2	84
Forgery I	2	4	2			1		7	108
Forgery II	83	61	61		13	14		149	84
Forgery I (Old Code)	1	5	7			1		13	61
Forgery II (Old Code)	2	2	5					7	49
Criminal Possession of Forged Instrument I	11	10	11		1	2		24	84
Criminal Possession of Forged Instrument II	127	69	111		22	22		224	96
Criminal Possession of Forged Instrument III	1		1					1	12.03
Illegal Possession/Fraudulent Use of Credit Card	11	7	12		1	2		22	96
Fraudulent Use/Misrepresentation of Credit Card	27	11	34		3	7		55	74
Offenses - Forgery/Fraud	2	2	4					6	96
Escape I	9	46	29					75	120
Escape II	32	66	50		1	1		118	108
Escape III	48	48	43			1		92	84
Escape of Convict from Jail or HL	1		2					2	N/A
Escape or Attempt to Escape from Pen or Guard	3	11	5					16	60
Hindering Prosecution I	6	3	1			1		5	73
Promoting Prison Contraband I	10	11	17		1	1		30	96
Promoting Prison Contra II	5	12	23			1		36	96
Bail Jumping I	2		2			1		3	84
Bail Jumping II	1	1						1	36
Bribery of Public Servants	2	2	1					3	97
Perjury I	3	1	1		1			3	84

CRIME	Received	On Hand at Fiscal Year End						Total	Avg Sentence (months)
		Male			Female				
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other		
Possessing Pistol after Conviction of Violence	14	10	27			1		38	96
Altering/Possession of altered ID mark pistol	1	1						1	85
Producing obscene matter of child under 17 years	2	3			1			4	348
Promoting Prostitution I		2						2	180
Display distribute obscenity minor		1						1	240
Poss obscenity person und 17	1							1	108
Bigamy	1	1						1	12.03
Incest	2	5						5	84
Possession of Marijauna for Personal Use	1	1						1	84
VAUCSA	707	385	510	2	37	51	1	986	84
Sale/Furnish Controlled Substance under 18 years	1		1					1	60
Trafficking Cannabis under 2000 pounds	24	41	12	4	1	1		59	96
Trafficking Cannabis under 10,000 pounds	1	1	1					2	156
Trafficking Cocaine under 200 grams	14	12	6		3			21	156
Trafficking Cocaine under 400 Grams	1	2						2	144
Trafficking Cocaine Over 400 grams	3	3		3				6	348
Trafficking opium/morphine/ Heroin under 28	1					1		1	120
Offenses - Drugs	14	17	9		7	1		34	97.03
Conspire Commit Certain Felonies	2	4						4	148
Youthful Offender Act	250	93	111	1	5	5		215	25
Child Abuse	8	7	8			2		17	72
Violation of State Ethics	1	1						1	24
Leaving the Scene of Accid.	10	7	3					10	60
Throw/shoot into occupied Vehicle	1								264
Violation Prohibition Law - Over 5 Gallons	3	2						2	72
Violation of Securities Act		2						2	132
Offenses - Other	27	20	14		2	2		38	N/A

E S C A P E D A T A

Escape by Facility Type

Type	No.
Major Institution	18
Minimum Institution	30
Work Release	46
SIR	57
County Jail	10
Mental Institution	1

Escape Ratios

Year	Ratio	Year	Ratio
1977	5.05	1983	2.08
1978	3.43	1984	1.66
1979	4.80	1985	1.73
1980	4.50	1986	2.49
1981	3.00	1987	1.30
1982	1.87		

Monthly Escapes and Recaptures

Month	This Year		Fugitives*
	Escaped	Recaptured	Recaptured
Oct	14	12	0
Nov	8	7	1
Dec	13	8	5
Jan	11	7	8
Feb	13	8	4
Mar	16	14	2
Apr	9	8	1
May	15	11	4
Jun	14	13	1
Jul	20	16	4
Aug	17	9	8
Sep	12	6	6
Total	162	117	49

*Escaped in Previous Years

Escape Frequency by Month

Month	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Oct	16	8.0	13	7.6	15	7.9	33	11.5	14	8.6
Nov	9	4.5	12	7.0	15	7.9	20	7.0	8	4.9
Dec	9	4.5	12	7.0	14	7.4	17	5.9	13	8.0
Jan	18	9.0	9	5.3	9	4.8	13	4.5	11	6.8
Feb	10	5.0	9	5.3	11	5.8	22	7.7	13	8.0
Mar	10	5.0	16	9.4	12	6.3	27	9.4	16	9.9
Apr	13	6.5	11	6.4	18	9.5	15	5.2	9	5.6
May	18	9.0	14	8.2	31	16.4	27	9.4	15	9.3
Jun	24	11.9	18	10.5	14	7.4	21	7.3	14	8.6
Jul	22	10.9	20	11.7	18	9.5	29	10.1	20	12.3
Aug	28	13.9	21	12.3	20	10.6	25	8.7	17	10.5
Sep	24	11.9	16	9.4	12	6.3	20	10.6	12	7.4
Total	201		171		189		286		162	

Inmates Separated from Custody.

Expiration of Sentence	1,338
Probation	546
Parole	1,657
Court Order	58
Bond or Appeal	34
Unconditional Release	5
Transferred to another jurisdiction	56
Escapes	216
Other	15
Death	36
Execution	1

Average length of stay:

2 years, 6 months, 15 days.

ANNUAL TRENDS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987
Total Population	9,681	10,301	10,941	11,471	12,483
Average Daily Inhouse Population	7,624	8,775	9,126	9,751	10,753
Occupancy Rate	99.8%	97.8%	96.5%	95.9%	98.1%
Inmate Average Age	30	31	31	31	32
Average Length of Sentence (months)	175.93	184.00	188.17	188.13	183.13
Inmate Daily Maintenance Cost	$26.05	$25.47	$27.60	$26.96	$25.36
Rate of Recidivism	N/A	N/A	19.4%	22.4%	
Inmates Received	5,088	4,421	4,407	4,728	4,982
Average Age	28	29	29	29	29
Median Age	26	26	26	27	27
Average Length of Sentence (months)	101.70	95.73	94.73	93.13	90.13
Inmates Released	3,445	3,623	3,567	4,246	3,962
--by EOS	1,607	1,730	1,651	1,480	1,338
--by Parole	1,256	1,277	1,337	1,721	1,629
--by Act 754	419	416	396	501	546
Average Length of Sentence (months)	N/A	N/A	76.17	84.13	93.97
Average Time Served (months)	N/A	25.67	27.83	29.73	30.50

HABITUAL OFFENDER ACT INMATES

Total Population	443	844	1,521	1,882	2,983
Inmates Received	223	379	674	715	736
Average Age	31	30	33	31	31
Percent Black	59.2%	55.9%	58.3%	56.6%	58.7%
Average Length of Sentence (months)	342.73	329.67	299.67	268.40	258.70
Number Released	16	11	174	120	48